THE INDIANAPOLIS NATIONAL BANK Designated United States Depository. Corner Room Odd-fellows' Hall

THEO. P. HAUGHEY. Pres't. E. E. REXFORD, Cash.

THE COMMERCIAL RECORD.

[Yesterday being Christmas, none of the produce or money exchanges held sessions, and the Journal is therefore without its usual complete market reports.

The Indianapolis Jobbing Trade.

CANNED GOODS. Peaches-Standard, 3-pound, \$1.80@2.00; 3-pound seconds, \$1.40@1.50. Miscellaneous-Plackberries, 2-pound, 80@90c; raspberries, 2-pound, \$1.15@ 1.30; pineapple, standard, 2-pound, \$14.0@2.50; seconds, 2-pound, \$1.10@1.20; cove oysters, 1-pound, full weight, 95c@\$1; light, 65@70e; 2-pound, full, \$1.70@1.80; light, 90a@\$1; string beans, 85@95c; Lima beans, \$1.20@1.30; peas, marrowfat, \$1.20@ 1.40; small \$1.50@1.75; lobsters, \$1.85@2; red cherries, 95e@\$1.10; strawberries, \$1.20@1.30; salmon (Bs), \$1.90@2.50.

COAL AND COKE. Anthracite, \$7.25 and \$7.50 \$\Psi\$ ton; Jackson lump, \$4.00 \$\Psi\$ ton; nut, \$3.50; Brazil block, \$3.50 \$\Psi\$ ton; nut, \$3.00; Pittsburg, \$4.00 \$\Psi\$ ton; nut, \$3.75; Raymond and Winifrede, \$4.00 \$\Psi\$ ton; nut, \$3.75; Duggar lump, \$3.25 \$\Psi\$ ton; nut, \$2.75; Island City lump, \$3.25 \$\psi\$ ton; nut, \$3.00; Highland lump, \$3.00 ton; nut, \$2.50; Piedmont and Blossburg, \$5.00 ton: Indiana cannel, \$5.00 \$\P\$ ton; gas-house coke.

11c \$\P\$ bu, or \$2.75 \$\P\$ lozd; erushed coke, 12c \$\P\$ bu. or \$3.00 P load. DRUGS.

Alcohol, \$2.22@2.30; asafotida, 15@20e: alum, 4 @5e; camphor, 30@32e; cochineal, 50@55e; chloro-form, 50@55e; copperas, brls, \$3@3.50; cream tar-tar, pure, 40@42e; indigo, 80@81e; licorice, Calab., genuine, 30@45c; magnesia, carb.; 2-oz, 25@35c; morphine, P. & W. & oz, \$2.80; madder, 12@14c; oil, castor, & gal, \$1.10@1.15; oil, bergamot, & B. \$3@3.25; opium, \$3@3.15; quinine, P. & W. & oz, 50@55c; balsam copabia, 60@65c; soap, Castile, Fr., 12@16c; soda, bicarb., 41g@6c; salts, Epsom, 405c; sulphur, flour, 406c; saltpetre, 8020c; turpentine, 50054c; glycerine, 25030c; idodide potass., \$3@3.20; bromide potass., 40@42c; chlor-ste potash, 25c; borax, 10@12c; cinchonidis, 12@ 15c; carbolic acid, 45@50c. Oils-Linseed oil, raw, 57c P gal; boiled, 60s, coal oil, legal test, 9214c; bank, 40c; best straite; 45c; Labraclor, 60c; West Virginia, Inbricating. 200 30c; miners' 65c. Lard Oils-No. 1, 50 a55c; do, extra, 65%70'e.

WHITE LEAD-Pure, 634c; lower grades, 514 26c. DRY GOODS. Tickings—A moskeag ACA, 13c; Conestoga B F
15c; Conestoga extra, 13¹gc; Conestog Gold Medal,
14c; Conestoga CCA, 12c; Conestogaa AA, 10c; Conestoga X, 9c; Pearl River, 12c; Falls OBO, 32-inch,
13¹gc; Methuen AA, 12¹gc; Oakland A, 7¹gc; Swift
River, 7¹gc; York, 32-inch, 13¹gc; York, 30-inch,

BLEACHED SHEATINGS-Blackstone AA, 73c; Ballou BLEACHED SHEATINGS-Blackstone AA, 7%c; Ballou & Son. 7%c; Cheetnut Hill, 6c; Cabot 4-4, 7%c; Chapman X, 6%c; Dwight Star S, 8%c; Fruit of the Loom, 8%c; Lonsulale, 8%c; Linwood, 8c; Masonville, 8%c; NewYork Mills, 10%c; Our Own, 5%c; Pepperell, 9-4, 23c; Pepperell, 10-4, 25c; Hills, 8%c; Hope, 7%c; Knight's Cambric, 8c; Lousdale Cambric, 10c; Whitinsville, 33-inch, 6%c; Wamsutta, 10%c.

GINGHAMS—Amoskea C, 7%c; Bates, 7%c; Gloucester, 7%c; Glasgow, 6%c; Lancaster, 7%c; Ranelman's, 7%c; Renfrew Ma Iras, 8%c; Cumberland, 6%c; White, 7c; Bookfold, 9%a; White, 7c; Bookfold, 943. GRAIN BAGS-Americat . \$16; Atlanta, \$18; Frank-

Inville, \$17.50; Lewiston, \$18; Ontario, \$16.50; PAPER CAMBRICS-Manville, 6c; S. S. & Son. 6c; Masonville, 6c: Garner, 6c. PRINTS—American fancy, 61ge; Allen's fancy, 6c; Allen's dark, 51ge; Allen's pink, 61qc; Arnold's, 61ge; Berlin, solid colors, 6c; Cocheco, 6c; Conestoga, 51gc; Dunnell's, 51gc; Eddystone, 61gc; Hartel, 51gc; Harmony, 5c; Hamilton, 6lge: Greenwich, 5lge; Knicker-bocker, 5lge; Mallory pink, 6lge.

BROWN SHEETINGS -Atlantic A, 71ge; Boott C, 6c; Agawam E, 51ge: Bedford R. 5c; Augusta, 51ge; Boott AL, 7c: Continental C, 64c; Dwight Star, 8c; Echo Lake, 61ge: Graniteville EE, 61ge; Lawrenc-LL, 6c; Pepperell E, 71c; Pepperell R, 7c; Pepperell 9-4, 21c; Pepperell 10-1, 23c; Utica 9-4, 221c; Utica 10-4, 25c; Utica C, 41c.

FOREIGN FRUITS. Raisins, London layer, new, \$3.50@3.75 \$\psi\$ box; loose, muscatelle, 2-crown, \$2.50@3.75 \$\psi\$ box; Vaencia, new, 719080 \$ 1b; citron, 24026c \$ 1b; currants, 619271gc P lb. Bananas-Jamaica, \$1.502 2.00; Aspinwall, \$1.5022.50. Oranges-Floridas, russets, \$2.50@2.75; brights, \$3.00@3.25 P box. Lemons-Choice, \$3.50; extra fancy, \$4.00. Figs, 14@16c. Prunes-Turkish, old, 414@412c; new, 5

APPLES-Per brl, choice, \$1.5072; common, 75c \$1.25; selling in bulk on track. 30 @40e P bu. CRANBERRIES-Per brl, \$5.50@7.50; bushel boxes, boice, \$2.50@2.75. GRAPESMalagas, \$5.00 for heavy weight, \$4.00 for light weight; Fenly, \$7. ONIONS-\$1.25@1.40 P brl; Spanish, \$1.00

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES-Per brl, \$1.25@1.50; from car, 35@ SWEET POTATORS -Jerseys, \$3.7574.00 P brl; Kentucky, \$1.75@2.00 @ brl GROCERIES.

COFFEES-Ordinary grades, 16017c; fair, 1719 @18e; good, 1819@1919c; prime, 2019@2119c; strictly prime to choice, 2119@2219c; fancy green and yellow, 221902312c; old government Java, 31190 3219c; ordinary Java, 271902819c, imitation Java, 251g 2261gc; roasted coffees, 221gc.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans molasses,

fair to prime, 30@35c; choice, 40@50c. Syrups, 30 FLOUR SACKS—No. 1 drab, 4 brl, \$33 \$ 1,000; 4 brl, \$17; lighter weight, \$1 \$1,000 less.
LEAD—7@8e for pressed bars. DRIED BEEF-11@13c.

SPICES-Pepper, 184019c; allspice, 10012c; cloves, 24028c; cassia, 10012c; nutmegs, 70085c STARCH-Refined pearl, 3@34c P II; Eureka, 5 66c; Champion gloss lump, 3404; improved corn,

Rice-Louisiana, 507e. SHOT-\$1.45@1.50 P bag for drop. SUGARS.—Hards. 778 2878c; confectioners' A, 712 708c; off A, 714 2719c; white extra C, 718 2714c; fine yellows, 634 2678c; good yellows, 634 2678c; fair yellows, 619 2634c; common yellows, 639 2619c.

SALT.—In car lots, 90c; small lots, \$1.00 21.05.

TWINE—Hemp, \$12@18c \$\pi\$ tool, \$\pi 1.00 a 1.00.

20@30c; paper, 18c; jute, 12@15c; cotton, 16@25c.

WOODENWARE—No. 1 tubs, \$7.75@8.00; No 2 tubs, \$6.75@7.00; No. 3 tubs, \$5.75@6.00; 3-hoop pails, \$1.75@1.80; double washboards, \$2@2.75; ashboards, \$1.20 1.85; clothes-pins, 50 @85c P box. WOODEN DISHES -- Per 100, 1 tb, 20e; 2 tbs, 25c

WOODEN DISHES--Fer 100, 1 is, 20c; 2 iss, 25c

3 ms, 30c; 5 ms, 40c.

Wrapping-paper.--Crown straw, 18c & bundle;
medium straw, 27c; double-crown straw, 36c; heavyweight straw, 1422c & is; crown rag, 20c & bundle; medium rag, 30c; double-crown rag, 40c; heavyweight rag, 2423c & is; Manila, No. 1, 829c; No.
2,54264c; print paper, No. 1, 627c; book paper,
No. 3, 8, & C., 10211c; No. 2, 8, & C., 829c; No.
1 S, & C. 7428c. 1, S. & C., 74@8c. IRON AND STEEL. Bar iron (rates), 202.25c; horse-shoe bar, 3.25c

Norway rail rod, Sc; German steel plow-slabs, 4c American drill steel, 10@12c; Sanderson tool steel 16c; tire steel, 4c; spring steel, 6c; horse shoes \$\Phi\$ keg \$4.25@4.50; mules shoes \$\Phi\$ keg, \$5.25@5.50 horse nails \$\Phi\$ box, \$\Sd., \$\\$5; steel nails, 10d. and larger, \$2.25@2.55 \$\Phi\$ keg; other sizes at the usual advance; wire nails, \$2.90. TINNERS' SUPPLIES-Best brand charcoal tin, IC, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$6.75; IX, 10x14, 14x20 and

12x12, \$8.50; IC, 14x20, roofing tin, \$5.25; IC, 20x28, \$10.50; block tin, in pigs, 27c; in bars, 29c. Iron-27 B iron, 3 c, 27 C iron, 5c; galvanized, 50 and 10 per cent. discount. Sheet zinc, 7c. Copper bottoms, 30c. Planished copper, 36c; solder, 162 LEATHER, HIDES AND TAGLOW.

LEATHER-Oak sole, 33@37c; nemlock sole, 26@ 32c; harness, 30@35c; skirting, 37@38c; black bridle, \$\P\$ doz. \$60\alpha65; fair bridle, \$60\alpha78 \$\P\$ doz.; eity kip, \$60\alpha80; French kip, \$85\alpha120; eity calfakins, 85\alpha\$1.10; French calf-skins, \$1.15\alpha1.80. HIDES-Green, 5c; green salt, 6c; green salt kip, 5 2 5 4c; green salt calf, 6 2 6 4c; dry flint, 8c; SHEEPSKINS-Pelts, 25c@\$1.00.

TALLOW-No. 1, 54c; No. 2, 41co. GREASE-Brown, 21gc; yellow, 23gc; white, 41gc. UIL CAKE.

Oil Cake-\$23 P ton; oil meal, \$23. PRODUCE. \$2.25 ¥ BEANS-Choice hand-picked navy, bu; medium hand-picked, \$2.00@2.15.

BEESWAX -- Dark. 18c; yellow, 20c. BUTTER-Creamery, 18220c; choice, 22224c; fancy creamery, 28@32c; country, 15@16c; com-EGGS-Shippers paying 18c; selling from store FEATHERS Prime geese 350 P ID; mixed duck,

GAME—Ducks, mallard, \$2.75 \$\psi\$ doz; prairie chickens, \$4.50\pi 5.00 \$\psi\$ doz; quails, \$1.25\pi 1.50 \$\psi\$ doz; equirrels, \$1.00\pi 1.25 \$\psi\$ doz; venison, 18c \$\psi\$ to; whole deer, 10c ? ib; rabbits, \$1.
POULTRY-Hens, 61gc; chickens, 61gc; turkeys, 7 ge; toms, 6c; roosters, 3c; geese, full-feathered P doz. \$4.80 25.40; plucked, \$3.50 2 4.20; ducks, old and young, 6c.

WOOL-Tub-washed and picked, 33 235c; unwashed, medium and common grades, if in good order, 22c; unwashed fine, 17@28c; fleece washed, if light. well washed and in good order, 28@30c; burry and unmerchantable, according to their value. PROVISIONS.

JOBBING PRICES-Smoked meats-Sugar-cured hams, 10 to 12 fbs average, 123c; 15 fbs average, 12 gc; 17 ms average, 12 gc; 20 ms average, 11 gc; 22 Bs average, 11 lee; English-cured breakfast bacon, light or medium. 12c; sugar-cured shoulders, 10 to 12 Bs average, 10 lee; California hams, light or medium, 10 lee dried beef hams, 11c; dried beef hams, knuckle pieces, 104ge; dried beef hams, thin pieces, 8 se. Bacon-Clear sides, medium average, 10c; olear backs, medium average. 934c; clear bellies, medium weight, 10c. Dry salt and Pickled Meats-Clear sides (unsmoked), 9 gc; clear backs (unsmoked), 9 gc; clear packs (unsmoked), 9 lgc; clear pork, P bel 200 lbs. \$17.00; ham or rump pork, P bel 200 lbs. \$17.00; ham or rump pork, P bel 200 lbs. ms. \$15.50; Bologua-Skin, large or small, 719c; cloth, large or smail, 7c. Lard-Pure winter leaf, kettle rendered, in tierces, 10c; in one-half bris, cans in 80-m cases, 104c. Refined Lard-In tierces, 914c; in 50-m cans in 100-m cases, 91gc. Fresh Meats—Shoulders, 9c; cottage hams, 9c; pork backs, suitable for chops, fat on, 9c; do, fat off, 91gc; ground sausage, in 20-15 pails, Sc. ground sausage, in links, 9c; sausage meat, 7c; shoulder bones, 3c.

SEEDS. Clover—Red. choice, 60 m bu. \$4.50 \(\alpha 4.75 \); English, choice, \$4.60 \(\alpha 5.00 \); common, \$4.40 \(\alpha 4.75 \); White, choice, \$6.75 \(\alpha 7.50 \); Alsike, \$6.75 \(\alpha 7.50 \); Alsike, \$6.75 \(\alpha 7.50 \); Alsike, \$6.75 \(\alpha 7.50 \); Lieutenant Sampson (common \$4.40 \(\alpha 4.75 \); Bu grass—English. 10c \$1.75 \(\alpha 2.25 \). Blue grass—English. 10c \$1.75 \(\alpha 2.25 \). Blue grass—English. 10c \$1.75 \(\alpha 2.25 \); Blue grass—English. 10c \$1.75 \(\alpha 2.25 \); Press receipt for two straw palm-leaf fans, via Texas.

-choice, 14 to bu, 80c@\$1.00. English blue grasss 24 m bu, \$1.25@1.50. Acme lawn grass, 14 ms, \$1.75@2.25. Seed rye, 65c \$\forall bu. Flaxseed, select ed. \$1.30@1.50 per bu. Hemp, 34c. Canary, 5c-Rape, 7c \$\forall B. New popcorn, 1@2c \$\forall b.

IN THE SULTAN'S HAREM. A Wife for Each Day in the Week, and

Many Extra Spouses. Olive Harvier, in New York Graphic. Through the kindness of the wife of the court physician of Sultan Abdel Aziz I had a snort audience with several of the ladies of the harem, and in particular with the then reigning favorite. Her name was really Nazip Hanum, but being one of the sevenweek ladies, as they are called, she was known as Pazar Gunuh Hanum, or Lady Monday. The seven prime favorites out of all the women are called Lady Monday, Lady Tuesday, etc., and Monday is the first. Their Monday is on Saturday. This Sultana was about sixteen years old and had been his wife about two years and was still the "has cadine Hanum," or first lady and favorite. She was about five feet six inches in height, and had dark, bronze-colored hair, rather long features and high forehead, and most beautiful, large eyes of greenish-gray, with thick, long, curling lashes. She was not stout nor slender, and had regular baby hands and feet. Her teeth were the whitest and evenest I ever saw, and she had a dimple in each cheek and in her chin, at her wrists, and every finger and toe was dimpled. Her complexion was an artful blending of red and white, and

her eyebrows were darkened, and there was at the corners of her mouth the drollest little expression of mockery that I ever saw. She wore long, full pantaloons of bright yellow satin, with a shalva of purple silk trimmed around the long separate breadths with red rib-bon quilted on. Around her waist a cashmere shawl was twisted, making a thick, ungainly wad. A green velvet jacket embroidered with gold and coral beads was buttoned tight at the bottom with diamond buttons and cut out pompadour fashion in front in a manner to leave the entire bust exposed, while it was cut high in the back. There were short sleeves. A Russian alk gauze pembazar or chemise, with long sleeves, was worn under the jacket, so that the bust was covered with a transparent film. The neck and wrists were loaded with jewelry, a cheap pinchbeck set having as much prominence as the diamond and emerald parures. Her hair was braided in hundreds of little strands and hung down her back, while she wore a fillet of green and gold braid around her head. She wore no stockings and her pretty pink toes were sometimes thrust into the scarlet gold embroidered slippers and sometimes left bare as she reclined on a divan and smoked her cigarette. She wanted her shoulder scratched, and told a slave to do it. I thought she was being pretty lazy, but pretty women can do anything and we only look on and think everything is added grace. It wouldn't do for ugly folks to do the

MILES OF RED TAPE.

same thing.

Glimpses at the Mystery of an "Inward Foreign Entry" at the Custom-House. Boston Globe.

Few people are sware that five or six years must elapse before the red tape set in motion by the importation of foreign merchandise through the custom-house ceases to unwind. Yet such is the case. To follow the checkered career of the numerous official documents that have their origin in such an importation would require the acumen of a Philadelphia lawyer. The systematized confusion which a glance into the busy interior of the Boston custom-house reveals gives but a slight idea of the complicated legal machinery that ceaselessly moves therein. No layman could understand it from a cursory study, and to explain the multiform process in type would be almost as instructive as an attempt to explain the Keely motor.

The operation begins with the inward foreign division, in which the importer, or his agent, first appears upon the scene, and the "inward foreign entry" that he is there given is the innocent cause of all the scribbling, and signing, and stamping that afterward goes on for an indefinite and confusing period. The invoice and bill of lading are particeps criminis in the affair. for they come into play at the same time as the other, and together they go forth on a reckless career through the hands of innumerable deputy collectors, auditors, naval officers, cashiers, triplicate invoice clerks, liquidating clerks, and several other kinds of clerks, getting duplicated and triplicated, and signed and stamped, and doubtless sworn at in their dizzy course.

There is even a statistical department, where the papers get focussed into cold, hard, unsympathetic figures for ultimate use in treasury reports. Fortunately, the importing merchant doesn't have to dance attendance upon all this circumlocution. He can give bonds for his "examination packages," as they are called, and when the papers have swung round the circle, and the different officials have agreed on the exact duties, he can step up and pay them and get released from his bond.

An invoice was recently seen by a Globe reporter, which bore no fewer than seventeen stamps and eighteen different signatures. It had been a year and a half on its travels and wasn't through yet. This case was one of those possible complications that sometimes make the confusion even worse confounded. What becomes of all these documents after

they have gone their weary rounds? Why, they are packed away in the loft of the appraisers' building, there to gather dust till free trade shall reign and customs duties be a thing of the

A DAZZLING SCENE.

Beautiful Lake in the White Sands of Texas the Result of Recent Rains,

El Paso Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The present winter has so far been an unwet one in western Texas and southern New Mexico, more so, perhaps, than for twenty years past, and cattle-raisers, as well as farmers, are delighted with the prospects. Some sixty miles due north of El Paso hes a formation of almost pure gypsum, forming ranges of low, undulating hills, without a speck of a mixture, and of a dazzling whiteness. The gypsum occurs in the shape of a fine sand, and the district is some twenty-five miles long by six or seven miles wide. The rays of the sun are so strongly reflected from the brilliant surface that traveling across the country is almost impossible in summer on account of the blindglare and the great heat generated. This gypsum range is locally known as the white sands and the White Oaks railroad, now building, skirts the eastern border. In one locality, on the White Sands, there is a natural basin-like depression, into which a number of neighboring gullies and valleys lead and concentrate, and this basin has, for the first time within the memory of man, been filled by the recent rains, and over three hundred acres have been covered several feet deep and transformed into a lake. As the bottom of this lake consists of the purest gypsum, which has been by the water cemented into a solid snow-white mass, it cannot drain off except by the slow process of evaporation, and when the midday sun shines with its full force upon the landscape the effect of the reflection is dazzling and magnificent beyond description. There is, probably, no similar scenery anywhere in Arcerica.

Not a single entry has yet been made in this gypsum district, the largest and most extensive in the world, neither nader the homestead nor pre-emption, nor under the mineral laws of the United States. It lies in Don Ana county, New Mexico, and is skirted by the White Oaks railroad, sixty miles north of El Paso.

Hunting for "Rocking Stones."

Boston Advertiser. Professor Henry Beals, a fellow of the Royal Society of London, is in New Haven, completing the work of making a study of the erratic bowlders which are so common in New England and on the north side of Long island. His search for "rocking stones" has been made in conjunction with geologists on the continent, who are seeking to establish beyond controversy the theory that these great rocks and curiously balanced stones, which in many instances are as large as a small house, were carried on floating icebergs during that mysterious era known as the glacial period. The Professor says he is more than ever convinced of the truth of this theory. Of the rocking stones he has discovered but one new example at Noank. Conn., on the farm of Caleb Haley, a New York fish-dealer. Only one other stone is known of in New England, that at Lanesboro.

A photograph has been taken of Mohegan Rock in Montville, Conn. It is forty-five feet high and seventy feet long, and is calculated by scientists to weigh 10,000 tons. Professor Beals says the next largest rock of the glacial deposits in New England is that in Nottingham, sixtytwo feet long and fifty feet high, and weighs 6,000 tons. He says that the bowlders strewn along Long island are all much smaller than those found in New England.

The Plymouth rock, on which the Pilgrims are said to have first stepped ashore, he calls an erratic bowlder of syenite, supposed to have been moved by the ice from the Roxbury ledges near Boston.

Christmas on the Plains.

(Thermometer 30° below.)

Time.

Lieutenant Armsby (who has received a hamper)-By, Jove, boys, my people in the East have hit me off pretty well! What did you get, Lieutenant Sampson (coming in)-My family thought I was South, and I've just signed an ex-

press receipt for two straw hats and a half dozen

FARM TOPICS.

Contracts Between Farmers.

Iowa State Register. Neighboring farmers very frequently have considerable dealings with each other. Their circumstances and contiguity necessarily lead frequently to complicated accounts. And from a want of a clear understanding by both parties of the conditions or prices of articles or labor previous to the deal, are the fruitful causes of difficulty, dissatisfaction, hard feelings, and costly and disgraceful neighborhood lawsuits. Neighbors should have plain and explicit understanding in all of their deals, and have frequent settlements. And when settlements are made, the items in each one's accounts should be specifically set forth, so that it can at any time be ascertained what was settled and what was not. And when bargains are not reduced to writing each party on his return to his own house should write down his understanding of the contract while it is fresh in his memory. So important is it for neighbors to live in harmony, there should be especial care in borrowing, that every article is promptly returned in as good condition as when borrowed. Some men, when they are treated kindly, are good and peaceable neighbors, but a slight, or bad treatment to articles or animals, may arouse all of the old Adam that is in him, and set on fire the bate and malignity of his heart. One should treat all of his neighboring farmers so that there will be no occasion for arousing the hate or combativeness of even the worst class of commu-

But be especially careful that all dealings are perfectly understood. Do not do any work or transfer any article, the price of which is to be settled afterwards. And, if possible, do not depend on memory for some distant future in the settlement of accounts. The writer has seen so many sad cases of disagreement, protracted lawsuits, and alienations for lifetime among the best neighbors, souring all their lives and destroying the har-mony of the entire neighborhood. Line fences. trespassing cattle, etc., are fruitful sources of difficulty. Frequently adjoining neighbors and even brothers differ and quarrel for years about the exact location of a dividing line, the value of which in either case was probably not over \$5, and in one case we knew, it alienated brothers and their families for forty years, and they both went to their graves with the dividing line rankling in their breasts.

We therefore plead with the farmers to be careful in their dealings, and in all cases of difficulty, if the parties cannot agree, leave it to two or three good neighbors with determination to abide their decision, and dismiss the whole subject from the mind, instead of letting it sour and embitter your whole lives.

About Straw.

Philadelphia Record. The nutritive value of straw is low compared with clover and timothy bay, but the straw nevertheless takes away from the soil a large portion of the mineral matter essential in growing a crop. It robs the soil of some substances more so than does the grain, and unless the straw is returned to the soil in some manner it will in time cause lack of fertility just as assuredly as will the growing of crops that are more salable. Straw does not decompose very rapidly when thrown on the manure heap in the shape of coarse bedding, owing to the abundance of silies it contains, and, in consequence, its return of the elements again to the soil is very

Cattle will not eat straw if they can get something better, but they will eat it readily if it is prepared and balanced so as to render it a suitable food for providing the necessary demands of the system. What is meant by balancing it is to add those essential substances that are lacking in the straw itself. All classes of stock require bulky food, and if cattle are fed wholly on grain the straw will become a welcome luxury. To render straw of the most service it should first be cut into short lenghths, moistened with warm water and sprinkled with ground grain. In this condition it will be an economical food for steers. Some writers recommend the mixing of cut hay and straw, but if this is done the cattle will pick it over, select the cut hay and waste the straw. It is better to feed straw without hay, making it a special meal at certain times, allowing hay at other

Even when straw is utilized for bedding purposes it is better to cut it, for the reason that it can be more easily cleaned from the stalls, it will more readily absorb liquids, and will decompose much sooner than when thrown on the manure heap in bulk. Added to this is the advantage of having it in a fine condition for handling and distribution when it is hauled out to the fields in the spring. Any food that serves as a variety benefits the animal more than its real value as food, because the change and variety promotes health and increases the appetite; and when the bedding is such as to keep the stalls dry by absorbing the moisture the warmth of the stalls is increased. It pays to cut the straw, because by so doing there will be a saving of more expensive food, and the labor of cutting it will be repaid in the benefits derived by the use of the straw. If properly prepared for stock straw can be made a very valuable product of the farm.

Dehorning Cattle.

Report of Wisconsin Farmers' Club. This subject was opened by Mr. C. R. Rounds. He believes dehorning a good practice, and thinks in his experience he has obtained substantial proof of the correctness of his cpinion. He would not dehorn calves, but would operate at any time after the animal is a year old; has dehorned eighteen head; those cut close into the hair healed over smooth, and the animals are practically polled; those cut further from the head heal up and are sound, but, if the animal is young, the shells will sometimes continue to grow; the animals are more docile and more easily handled after dehorning; they sometimes bunt each other, but do not gore and injure one another. They eat together more har moniously

Prof. Short was asked to state the result upon the milk-flow in dehorning cows. He said twelve cows had been selected for dehorning; their milk was weighed and analyzed each day for a week before dehorning, and upon the same ratio of the last ten or fifteen years upon her. for two weeks after, the result being a loss of She was still as slim and rounded, still withfifty-six pounds of milk and one and one-half pounds of butter in the product of the entire twelve head, in the two weeks following the operation, in comparison with the product of the week previous.

Mr. Thom stated that there was a time when dehorned steers did not sell as well in the Chicago market as those not dehorned, but such is not the case now; buyers have found that it is peef and not horns they want. Prof. Henry said that in Grant county the

practice is quite general, and gives excellent sat-

Starting an Orchard from Apples. Writer in Bural New Yorker. For many years I was under the impression that an apple tree would need some trimming; but otherwise it would take care of itself-that it needed no more looking after than a forest tree. But the reading of the Rural for eight or ten years has changed my notions. I have mulched, manured and placed ashes around the trees, and have been surprised at the result. Trees that bore small, spotted apples before treating them, have since nearly doubled in size, and are smooth and well formed. I applied ashes and manure to a Vandever tree, as I thought, in liberal quanti-ties, but for the first dozen years I did not get a bushel of apples from it. This spring I hauled two loads of ashes and three loads of manure around it, making a mulch six inches deep, and we will get from this tree three or four barrels of fine apples this year. It may be that I overdid the good work and the tree may die from an overdose of manure, but at this time it is very thrifty in appearance. This fall I shall plant an apple in the spot where I wish the tree to grow and save the best sprout for grafting, so that the tree shall have no check from a breaking of the roots, such as occurs in removing the tree from the nursery to the orchard. To mark the spot where the apple is planted I shall place a common drain tile. If a tile will exclude the sun and air too much I shall saw the tile into three or four-inch

Ashes for Stock. The public do not generally appreciate the benefit of ashes for nearly all classes of stock. The acidity in the stomach of animals is the fruitful cause of many classes of disease. Ashes which are derived from the combustion of vegetable matter, such as corn cobs, stalks, straw, etc., are composed largely of potash and phosphoric acid, which aid so materially in forming and strengthening the bones of autmals. Souring of the food in the stomach is what causes bloat, colics, flatulence, diarrheas, etc. Cobs burned and the ashes fed with salt, or a handful occasionally in cats for horses, in the slop for hogs, or ground food for cattle, or all classes of stock, would be a profitable use for cobs to prevent souring food or acidity. All the cobs on the farm should be burned. They are worth little else. The ashes of cobs are richer in potash and phosphoric acid than any other ashes, and not an ounce should be wasted. A barrel or two should be saved dry and protested from rain or damp air, when the cobs are burned, to feed regularly in small quantities at a time to domestic animals. It will make them healthy, strengthen their bones, atimulate their blood, and ward off disease.

Farm Notes.

A small flock of mutton sheep on every farm would add greatly to the agricultural wealth of the country.

Old orchards may be renovated by thorough enlitivation, digging, destroying the borers,

and doing such other work as may be necessary to get the soil and trees in a first-class con-

An acre of land devoted to small fruits will sometimes give a larger return than five acres devoted to grain. It is claimed that Shetland ponies and don-

kies can be raised at such little cost as to give

twice as much profit, in proportion to capital invested, as is derived from raising horses. It is claimed that when cranberries are frozen hard, and then suddenly thawed by pouring boiling water over them, the acid is partially converted into grape sugar, and they will be of better flavor and require less sugar for season-

If you do not love a little fat, saucy Poland China, Berkshire, or red pig, you may as well quit attempting to raise hogs, but concentrate your energy and devotion on some animal you can love. And if you cannot love any domestic animal, you may as well quit farming, and go to some place where they have nothing but a climate, and are not bothered with domestic animals. - Iowa State Register.

Professor Beal asserts in the American Agri-

culturist that there is no more beneficial wild

animal living in America than the skunk, does an untold amount of in digging up and devourgood ing the common grubworm, the larvæ of lach nosterna fusca, a pest to all grass lands and a curse in strawberry beds. Yet it would be hard to convince any farmer that it would pay to "cultivate" it and feed on spring chicken. After most painstaking experiments, running through six months, with all kinds of rations, Prof. Whitcher, of New Hampshire, found that cows fed fifty pounds of silage and eight pounds of rye hay, costing 11.02 cents per day, did as well as they did when fed fitteen pounds bay, fifteen pounds cut-corn stalks and eight pounds meal, costing in all 26 cents per day. The silage was made from thinly-planted and eared corn. The difference between 11 and 26 cents per day tells the story "why" some dairymen make money by dairying and others do not.

THE ASSAM OPIUM DRINKERS.

St. James Budget.

How the Seductive Drug Affects the Unfortunates Who Use It.

The Assamese dearly loves opium; to him it is

life. What matters it if his awakenings are unpleasant, or that his vitality is weakened, or that he is on the path to premature senility, wretchedness and early death? Nothing. "Hotyor-oil" shricks the opium seller, and presently from rice fields and villages the "hoi-yoioi" is taken up, and anon, one by one, the boo hut. It is evening in Assam, and about flooded rice fields a thick vapor rising, impregnating the air with its warm, malarial-laden moisture. Enervating, indeed, is this same climate of Assam; and the wretched Assamese, with his inveterate love for the poppy juice, adds but too surely to its baneful influence. Down by the opium-seller's hut squat the opium-drinkers, while their eyes roll strangely and their parched tongues loll out in very uneasy fashion, indeed. This far they have managed to drag their debilitated forms, and no further can they go until the soul-reviving elixir has been drunk of. The opium-seller weighs out the drug, eager hands clutch at it. and presently it is dissolved in a brass vessel of water. Excited, eager looks greet those who are tardily-oh, how tardily it seems to the

opium-drinkers!-preparing the mass. When ready it is of a dark brown color, of the consistency and appearance of English porter. "Let me have it!" "Me!" "Me!" yelled the now thoroughly excited mob. Rapidly it passes from hand to mouth, and smiling, ghastly smiling faces, show how satisfied they all are. It is the Assamese opium drinker's escape from purgatory-from weak, spiritless and enervated existence to the seventh heaven of blies. As the drug takes effect the victim dozes into a kind of reverie. Surrounding objects assume a weird aspect. Bamboo forests, banana rice fields and villages-the bushes. whole panorama of landscape before them-is no longer a miserable reality. the scene of their daily toil, but an ever-changkaleidoscope, the beauty of which is beyond the comprehension of a sober mind. Such, at least, is a description given me by one of the opiumdrinkers. Our party, now thoroughly intoxicated with opium fumes, lie about in sprawling attitudes. In the first stages of intoxication all are smiling, and their lips move in rapid speech; for one hears an incoherent jabbering going on, broken occasionally by a loud chuckle from one of the party. This unseemly hilarity wakes up for a moment the other opium-drinkers, and they, after an angry look toward the noisy one,

soon relapse into their comatose state. A few of this party, who had evidently been sleep, out of which they did not wake until the night was far advanced. Toward midnight one by one they awoke out of their trance, and, shivering with cold-for the night air had cooled somewhat-they made for their respective villages. As I watched them crawling home through the rice fields, their forms stooping and their attenuated bodies besmeared with the mud in which they had been rolling, I thought the moon could scarcely shine on more miserable objects. Such scenes may be witnessed by the traveler any evening all over Assam. It is

a sad state of things, truly. PATTI'S ETERNAL YOUTH. The Secret of the Great Singer's Remark-

abie Freshness. New York World. Patti is fast becoming a rival of the famous Ninon de l'Enclos, who preserved her beauty to such an extent up to her sixtieth year that the grandsons of the men who loved her in ber youth adored her with as much fervor as their ancestors had done in their days. Patti "sweet and twenty," more like "fair and forty," without the third qualification, yet people who saw her the other day in Paris could see no visible change, no mark She was still as slim and rounded, still without a gray hair in her bead, or a wrinkle upon her. There had not come under her chin that small break in the contour of the throat which is the first knell of dead vouthfulness. Her hair lay in rich plentiful black locks about a brow where not one line was to be seen. Her eyes were clear and bright as a child's, her cheeks smooth and pink, her teeth snowy and faultless, and the delicate lines of her figure just exactly what they were a score of years back. Some impulsive woman seized her and demanded to be told the secret of her eternal youth, and this is what Patti revealed to her. She said: "When I am at home I go to bed early-at 10:30. I rise early-that is, early for singers, which means 10:30. So you see, when I am not singing I sleep nearly twelve hours in the twenty-four. Plenty of sleep-that is the secret of beauty and freshness. I don't sleep until 10, of course, but I make it a point not to get up at once when I wake, but to take a glass of hot water and a lemon, and read my letters before getting out of bed. Its a mistake to jump up right away after waking. I bathe in tepid water, and then sponge off with a cold sponge. On singing days I take a light and early dinner at 3, and only a biscuit and a cup of hot bouillon after the performance. No great quantity of food and plenty of sleep, that's the way to keep one's complexion and figure intact. I rarely touch wine, a liquor-glass full of whisky after luncheon or dinner, sometimes a glass of cham-But the real and main secret of Patti's perennial youth, and the one she did not dwell upon, is the fact that she has never given way

pagne. Nothing more." to any emotions. She has avoided all feelings of every sort, as far as possible, hate, love, everything that might make a line on her fair

A Specimen of Scotch Justice.

London Truth. A scandalously harsh sentence was passed at Giasgow Police Court last Wednesday by the stipendiary magistrate, which has aroused considerable indignation in that city. A respectable woman and her daughter, aged ten, were charged with stealing a few trifling articles from the clothes market. It appears that the child had picked up the things, and she carried them along the street without any attempt to conceal them, and the mother, being engrossed with a baby in her arms and other small children who were following her, did not observe anything. When accused the mother protested strongly against the idea of theft, explaining that she did not require to steal, and that she would never have thought of doing such a thing, or of allowing her child to. Will it be eredited that the bench sentenced the woman (a person of unexceptionable character) to thirty days' hard labor. and the child to five years in a reformatory! No crime was proved, but even if one had been conclusively proven what a monstrous sentence.

Goloshes.

Dry Goods Chronicle. Goloshes (formerly called galoshes), from galocbe, a word through the French derived from galocha, the Spanish for a patten, clog or wooden shoe. The French applied the term at first to shoes partly of leather and wood, the soles being wood and the uppers of leather. The term was introduced into England as a cordwainer's technicality to signify a method of repairing old boots and shoes by putting a narrow strip of leather above the sole so as to surround the lower part of the upper leather. It was also adopted by the patten and clog-makers to distinguish what were also called French clogs cleaning up, whitewashing the trees, pruning | from ordinary clogs and pattens. Clogs were | Exchange.

mere soles of wood, with straps agrees the instep to keep them on. Pattens were the same, with iron rings to raise them from the ground, but the galoshes were wooden soles, usually with a joint at the part where the trend of the foot came, and with upper leather like very low shoes. By the term goloshes is now senerally meant the India-rubber overshoes, which are generally so called in England.

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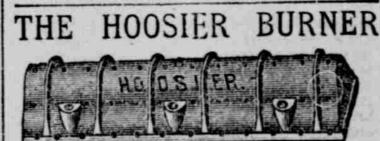
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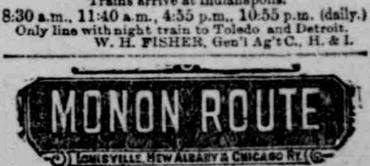
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